merely by an economic crisis which, sooner or later, will presumably be overcome.

(3) OTHER AMERICAN STATES AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

Except for a few thousand Sephardic Jews and a small group that has risen from among the East European immigrants, Canada, which in the nineteenth century received no German-Jewish immigrants, lacks a Jewish upper middle class. Most of the East European Jews are still petty traders, commission agents, or are in the fur and clothing trades, and in a few handicrafts; besides, there are a few thousand settled in agriculture by the Jewish Colonization Association. The economic position of the Jews is satisfactory. The enormous natural riches of Canada—mines, forests, fisheries, hunting-grounds, and agriculture—offer great possibilities in commerce and industry. The War and post-War boom was not as great in Canada as in the United States, nor is, in turn, the reaction to it in the present economic crisis.

The Jews in the Argentine and Brazil are almost all of East European origin, and first came in as agricultural settlers.[1] These were followed by numerous urban settlers who now live mainly in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, as pedlars, shopkeepers, and artisans. They have founded and

developed many small industries, which produce knitted wares, furniture, mirrors, trunks and bags, office appliances, etc. The previous considerable ghare of Jews in the white-slave trade has been very much reduced owing to the energetic counter-measures of the Jewish Abolitionist Society. In 1933 the total number of Jews in the Argentine was about 240,000, and in Brazil 45,000. Only few among them have as yet attained wealth or risen into the higher professions. During the last few years, economic conditions

[1] **See** pp. **168-171.**